SHNEYEROV, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk Conference on semi-killed and capped steel. Met. i gornorud. prom. (MIRA 17:8) no.6:77-79 N-D 162. ì

GURSKIY, G.V.; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; YAKUBOVICH, M.A.

Carry out the decisions of the All-Union Conference of Steelmakers.

(MIRA 18:1)

Stal' 24 no.7:577-583 J1 '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-005

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549820005-7

SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; SAVCHENKOV, V.A.; PANICH, B.I.; MONAKROVA, L.V.; SOTNIK, I.S.; SCKOLOVSKIY, P.I.; MULIN, N.I.

Using reinforcements of St.5ps semi-killed steel. Stal' 24 no.11: 1025-1030 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov, TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549820005-7"

SHRETERUVA, A. G.

USSR/Medicine - Diphtheria Medicine - Toxin - Antitoxin

Mar 1948

"Course of Diphtheria in Inoculated Children," R. I. Zettel'-Kogan, A. G. Shneyerova, Clinic Children's Infectious Diseases, Sverdlovsk Med Inst, Sverdlovsk Inst for Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, 1 p

"Sovets Medits" No 3

Among diphtheria patients hospitalized in 1944, considerable number (44.7%) had been immunized. Study of the Difference in the clinical course of diphtheria in patients that had been immunized against diphtheria and patients that had not been immunized. Among those immunized, there was not a single fatal case.

PA 51T50

SHNEYEROVA, G.V.

Use of the Ural-2 electronic digital computer as a gas consumption indicator. Gaz.prom. 10 no.11:33-38 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

SHABALIN, Georgiy Ivanovich, inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: VILAND, S.M., inzh.; SHNEYEROVA, L.S., inzh. CHLENOV, M.T., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SERGEYEVA, A.I., inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn.red.

[Railroad track inspection] Tekhnicheskie osmotry zhelezno-dorozhnogo puti. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob*edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 139 p. (MIRA 14:12)

 Upravleniye Oktyabr'skoy dorogi (for Viland, Shneyerova). (Railroads--Track)

- 10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457
- Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d. Moscow, 1957
- Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.
- Eds.: M. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, and M. S. Fomichev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Sinel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers confermed with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes. Card 1/5

Heat Engineering (Cont.)

SOV/2457

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

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Heat Engineering (Cont.)

SOV/2457

16. Arkhangel'skiy, M.M. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating Suspensions of River Silt

17. Veynik, A.I., and A.S. Shubin. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Mechanism of the Drying Process

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IS/jb 10-28-59

Card 5/5

SOV/96-58-6-11/24

AUTHOR: Miropol'skiy, Z.L., Cand. Tech. Sci. and Shneyerova, R.I., Engineer,

TITLE: The generalisation of experimental data on temperature conditions in the metal of horizontal and slightly sloping boiling tubes.

(Obobshcheniye eksperimental nykh dannykh po temperaturnym rezhimam

. No.6. pp. 56-60 (USSR)

metalla gorizontal'nykh i slabo naklonennykh kipyatil'nykh trub)

ABSTRACT: When a steam/water mixture moves in slightly sloping tubes, it

Teploenergetika, 1958,

separates out into layers, so that the tube is unevenly heated.

The effect depends on a large number of factors and many tests had to be made in the study of it. The tests were made on two semi-full-scale rigs: a closed-circuit circulating system with an oil-fired

furnace in Regional Electric Power Station No.2. of Mosenergo, and a rig of the direct-flow type using externally supplied steam and water in the Heat and Electric Power Station of the All-Union Thermotechnical Institute, where the experimental sections were radiantly heated by electric furnaces. In most tests the tubes were heated uniformly over the perimeter, but some were heated from one

side only. In the tests at the All-Union Thermotechnical Institute, in addition to wall temperature measurements, the steam/water flow

structure was studied by means of X irradiation. The test conditions are tabulated; some of the results have already been

published. The present article attempts to work out the test data

Card 1/3

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SUV/96-58-6-11/24

The generalisation of experimental data on temperature conditions in the metal of horizontal and slightly sloping boiling tubes.

obtained in this work by means of dimensionless criteria, and a procedure is proposed for calculating the wall temperatures of horizontal and sloping boiling tubes. Separation into layers occurs over a wide range of circulation and pressure conditions. Under such conditions the temperature of the lower part of the tube, where the water is, is little above the saturation temperature; in the upper pard of the tube cooling occurs by transmission of heat to the steam, An equation is given to determine the maximum temperature and the assumptions made in its derivation are described. To use this equation directly for practical calculations, one would need to know the variations in the heat-transfer coefficient to wet steam in contact with the upper part of the tube and the proportion of the tube perimeter that is free of liquid under various experimental conditions. As this information is lacking, the test data must be formulated as dimensionless criteria and the relationships between them indicated. The appropriate dimensionless formulae are then derived. Equation (2) for the temperature difference between top and bottom of the tube, is a function of 14 dimensional magnitudes, and is reduced to an equation with nine dimensionless criteria. Available test data is then used to express this formula concretely. Criteria required in the work are plotted in figs.l. and 2. Finally, an expression is

Card 2/3

SOV/96-58-6-11/24

The generalisation of experimental data on temperature conditions in the metal of horizontal and slightly sloping boiling tubes.

obtained by means of which the test data can be worked out. A graph of the test results for a uniformly heated horizontal tube worked out in this way is given in fig. 3, with an equation defining the best line through the points. The scatter of the test points is accentuated because they relate to a variety of rigs and not all are equally accurate. The concurrence between the straight line and the results of various authors is discussed. When the tube is heated from one side only, the highest temperatures occur on the side of the tube where the heat flux is greatest. The maximum temperatures were the determining factor in working out the test data, and an equation is given that corresponds to the results given in fig.4. The case of sloping tubes is similarly treated by an equation and fig.5. The results show that the least permissible circulation rates depend on numerous factors, but at high temperatures and rates of heat flow, very high circulation speeds would be required to secure uniform temperature distribution round the tube. The possibility of drops of highly-concentrated salt solutions forming in the tubes must be considered, and the probable behaviour of various salts present in boiler water is discussed. There is 1 table, 6 figs. & 12 lit.references

ASSOCIATION: Power Institute Acad. Sci. USSR. (Energetickeskiy Institut AN SSSR)
Card 3/3

1. Boiler tubes--Thermal effects 2. Boiler tubes--Test methods

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type of combustion processes.	pipes and in conduits of rectangular cross section. The results obtained are also valid for conduits of arbitrary geometrical shapes. Diagrams and graphs are given. rustalar, B. A; and S. S. Fillmonov. Temperature Fields in meduation Chambers Three Kinds of furnace heating drambers were investigated. Experimental data shee that under condition of approximate self-modeling temperature fields these chambers perform according to load. It is stated that the approximate independence of dimensionless temperature fields from the food focurs in various combustion chambers which differ from each other according to geometric chambers which differ from each other according to geometric chambers which differ from the food.	coper, H. I. Pulsations of Pressure in the Flow of Gas-Liquid 46 turnes in Pipes The article describes experiments in pressure pulsation in The article describes experiments in pressure pulsation in four ib a long pipes of different diameters—25.8, 47.4, 74.7 and 99.8 mm. The flow velocity changed from 0.2 to 5a/seo. The gas content changed from 0.05 to 0.95. Graphical representation of superimental results are given. **Special Comparison of Treath Comparison of Article the Authors describe problems in determining the average values of steam volume contents 9 at in	and all content along the elevation of the bubling voluce at insignificant reduced velocities or appor or all; and at low boiler water sail content, remains qualitatively the low boiler water sail content, remains of the portorated plate. An increase in the velit level at atmospheric plate. An increase in the velit level at atmospheric the reduced reducit reducits in a decrease of vapor content. An increase the volume vapor content.	PURPOSE: This work is intended for scientists and engineers working in the field of steam bollers. COVERNOR: This is a collection of 9 articles on the circulation of water and water-rappor mixture in bollers, bubbling processes, pulsation of pressure, tengenture fields in combustion chambers, radiation heat transfer between gray bodies, and the solution of moniferar probless of methomatical physics. There is also un article describing processes occuring in the steam bolier of a solar heat energy station. References appear at the end of each article, were conducted at thermohydrosisotric laboratories in cooperation with Hast and Experimental Nover Plant (TETs) No. 9. Bartalogsof, G. G. Yinghur, V. A. Kolokoltary, and to be perimental investigation of Vapor and Gas to the contents of the contents.	lcenwrgetika, vyp. 1 (Heat Power Engineering, Wr. 1) Moscow, printed not given. Printed not given. of Publishing House: V. A. Kotov: Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Hyline: Editorial Beard: V. A. Baum, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Eroresson (Rep. Ed.); G. Ye. Kholodovskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; X. I. Yushramkova, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Z. L. Hiropoliskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S. L. Firopoliskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences.	Thermosticheskis Transferios The
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SHNEYEROVA, R.I., inzh.; SHVARTS, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIROPOL'SKIY, Z.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOKSHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental study of the real steam contents and useful heads in tilted pipes. Teploenergetika 8 mo.4:63-67 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

(Boilers)

MIROPOL'SKIY, Z.L.; SHNEYEROVA, R.I.

Use of bremsstrahlung in studying the phase composition of a steamwater mixture in a heated tube. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 1 no.1:112-117 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo.

MIROFOLSKIY, Z. L.; SHNEYEROVA, R. I.

"Measurement of volumetric vapor content in a steam-generating tube with the aid of bremsstrahlung."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Krzhizhanovskiy Power Inst.

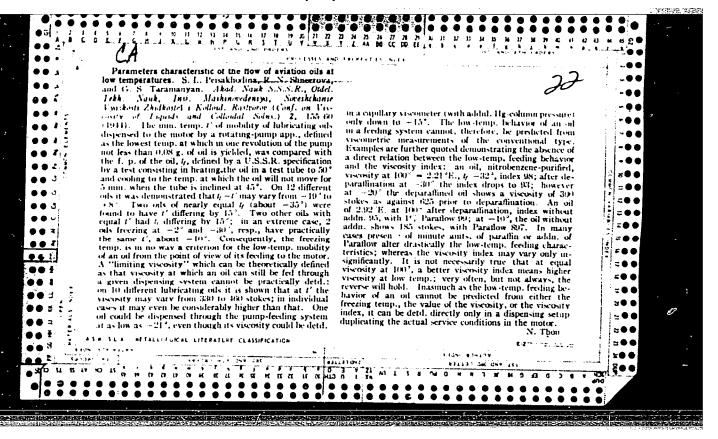
MIROPOL'SKIY, E.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHITSMAN, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHNEYEROVA, R.I., inzh.

Effect of the heat stream and velocity on the hydraulic resistance of a steam and water mixture in pipes. Teploenergetika 12 no.5:67-70 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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SHNEYEROVA, R.N.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1

Pub. 147 - 9/21

Authors

zaslavskiy, Yu. S.; Kreyn, S. E.; and Shneyerova, R. N.

Mitle

s Study of the reaction of anticorrosion admixtures to oil by the

radioactive indicator method

Periodical :

Zhur. fiz. khim. 29/10, 1815-1821, Oct 1955

toertadk

A new method for the study of films formed on metal surfaces by anticorrosive admixtures was introduced. It was found that the protective
film forms with the participation of the basic components of the anticorrosion admixture, namely, the sulfur or phosphorus. The dependence of
the protective film formation upon time, oil temperature, admixture concentration in the oil and the surface of the metal is explained. The complex nature of the protective film formation because of the adsorption pro
cesses and the chemical reaction between admixture and metal is discussed.

Two USSR references (1951 and 1954). Graphs.

Institution:

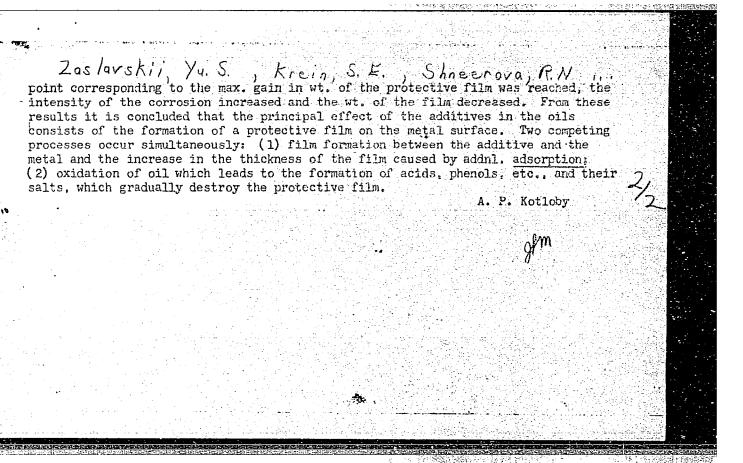
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Submitted

January 11, 1955

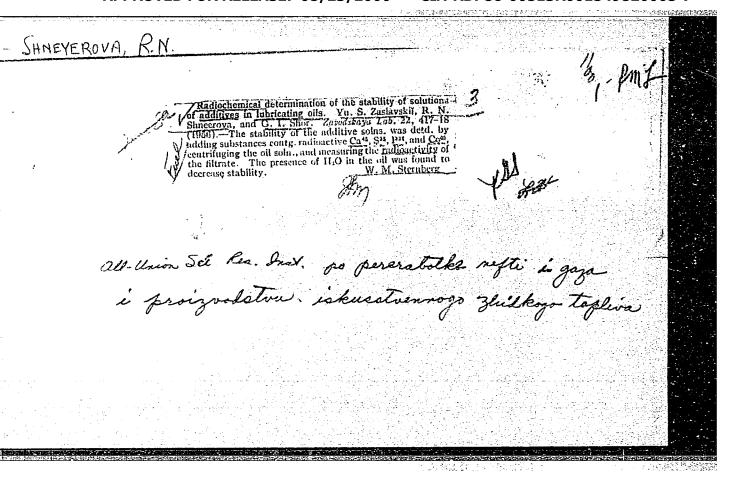
SHNEYEROVA, R.N.

✓ Use of labeled atoms in the study of the action of anticorresive additives in oils. Yu. S. Zaslavskii. S. E. Krein, E. N. Shneerova, and G. I. Shor, Khim. i Tekhnol. Topliva 1950; No. 4, 37-49. -- In expts. carried out by the COST-5162-49 method, films deposited on Pb. Cu. Pb bronze, and steel III plates by <u>lubricating oils</u> of the type MK-22, contg. 0.5% Ph₃P³²O₃ (I) and 0.5% sulfonated (S³⁵) oil were measured after 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 min. and afterwards every hr. at 90, 110, 140, 170, 200, and 2200 for a total of 10 hours at each temp. The wt. of the film was calcd. from the equation x = mg/n, where m is the measured impulse/min. for the tested plate, g the wt. (mg.) of the deposited radioactive substance on the plate, n the av. radioactivity of the control plate detd. every day. The sensitivity of the method was 10-7-10-8 g. For every temp. the wt. of the film contg. I rapidly increased to a value characteristic for each metal, and then leveled off. With an increase in temp., the rate of film formation sharply increased; however, the wt. of the film decreased. Analogous results were obtained with the sulfonated oils. Analysis of the plates showed that they contained 535; the depth of penetration for each metal was directly related to the temp., reaction time, and concn. of the additive. The penetration was greatest (about 0.01 mg./sq.cm. 140 m deep after 8 hrs. at 140° with 18 835 in the oil) for Pb bronze. The kinetics of film formation were also followed by measuring the radio-activity of the oils (MT-16, MT-16p, MK-22) induced by Pb, cast iron, and steel plates contg. about 0.001% Sb124 after 30 hrs. at 110, 140, 170, 185, 200, and 220°. Max. corrosion for each metal and each oil occurred at about 170°. The addn. of inhibitors first decreased the corresion but after the



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ZASLAVSKIY, Yu. S., SHNEYEROVA, R. N., SHOR, G. I., and KUZNETSOVA, A. I.

"Radiochemical Investigation of the Stability of Solutions of Additives in Oils." pxxlaxxaax p. 107.

"Radiokhemical Investigation of the Action of Oil Additives." p. 85.

in book Study and Use of Petroleum Products, Moscow, Gosteptekhizdat, 1957, 213 pp.

This collection of articles gives the results of the sci. res. work of the AU Sci. Res. Inst. for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas for the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel.

ZASLAVSKIY, Yu.S.; KREYN,S.E.; SHNEYEROVA, R.N.; SHOR, G.I.

Radiochemical study of the mechanism of action of additives for oils. Trudy VNII MP no.6:85-106 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Lubrication and lubricants) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

ZASLAVSKIY, Yu.S.; SHNEYEROVA, R.N.; SHOR, G.I.; KUZNETSOVA, A.I.

Radiochemical analysis of the stability of additives in oil.

Trudy VNII MP no.6:107-116 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Lubrication and lubricants) (Radioactive tracers)

ZASLAVSKIY, Yu. and SHOR, G. and SHNEYEROVA, R. 77

"Researches into The Mechanism of Protection of Friction Surfaces From Corrosive Wear."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

		COH CONTRACTOR CONTRAC	1.	<i>.</i> /	Sponsering Agencies: Unit, diamoye upravishiye po ispol'sovaniyu	≠ .₫´	Ed. of Publishing House: P.N. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova. N. PURPOGE: This book is intended for specialists in the ffeld of machine and instrument manufacture who use radioactive isotopes in the study of materials and processes.	COVERAGE: This collection of papers covers a very wide field of the utilization of fracer methods in industrial research and control techniques. The topic of this volume is the use of radioisotope in the meabilise—and instrument—annibateducing industry. The individual papers discuss the applications of radioisotope techniques in the study of metals and allows, problems of filterion and indri-cation, metal cutting, engine performance, and defects in metals. Several papers are devoted to the use of radioisotope in the matter of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, matter of industrial processes, recording and measuring devices, ton councer set in these papers represent contributions of variation of the All-Union Radiation in the Mational Economy and Science, April 4-12, 1957, Mo personalities are mentioned. References are given the end control my interior in the value papers in the set of meat of the papers. Middlin, M. D. (Feentral my mandamo, baledowiter ladd facelly of institutions and Meating Cycle and Event in the end of most of the Number of Meating and Meating Cycle passars on the Wear of Upper Fisher as	Nianevich, All. (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut Tractor Resarved Institute), Study of the Effect of Dust on the New of Parts of Tractor Engines	Zamlawakiy, Th. 3., G.T. Shor, and I.A. Morozowa (VMII po pererabble neft i grant ipilularity is ablagavennogo faldwoy topilularity as All-Union Scientific Reserved Institute for the Frocessing of Ferrorestum and das and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Puel). Reduction of the Low-temperature Wear of Cylinder-Fiston Units in Engines by the Use of 11 Additives	Zaslavskiy, Yu.S., S.E. Krain, R.H., Shneyeroys, and G.I. Shor (VNII po pererabotion neft1 i grain 1950 best a share branch in the falloge topliva. All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Processing of Petroleus and Gas and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Publ.). Study of the Mechanism of the Action of Anticorresive oil Additives	Rusabow, M.W., 0.V. Vinogradov, K.A. Razugorskara, P.I. Enrin, and A.Y. Tilyanove, (Institut neftl AN SSR - Petroleum Institute, Academy To-Zalances, USSR), Study of the Mechanism of the Inter- 67 action of 011 Additives with Metals	E	7)	
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Zaslavskiy, Yu. S., Shor, G. I.,

sov /20-128-5-42/67

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AUTHORS:

Shneyerova, R. N.

TITLE:

Mechanism of the Destruction of Protective Films Formed by

Anticorrosive Admixtures

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 5, pp 1010 - 1011,

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated this mechanism of chemical destruction so far unknown which limits the service life of the admixtures as lubricating oils in the engine. The problem in question is the protection of the bearing bush in combustion engines against corrosion caused by the oxidation products of the lubricating oil. The authors used the Pinkevich apparatus (GOST 5162-49) and a radiometric method worked out already earlier (Ref 2). Film destruction was investigated on the surface of lead. Lead plates were put into Mt-16 oil. In the first case, 2.8% of diphenyl sulphide labeled with s^{35} and c^{14} , and 0.066% of stearic acid were introduced into that oil; in the second case, the same amount of nonlabeled admixture and 0.05% of tri-

Card 1/3

decanoic acid labeled with C14 were introduced. Figure 1 shows

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Mechanism of the Destruction of Protective Films Formed SOV/20-128-5-42/67 by Anticorrosive Admixtures

the experimental results at 140°C. It appears that there is a synchronism in the formation and destruction of the film. It may be assumed that the synchronism of the vanishing of the acid together with the radicals of the admixture from the lead surface is related to the fact that the acid formed the metaladmixture complex by solvation due to its polarity. Thereby the acid carries over the radicals - because sulphur is more strongly bound to the metal than to the radicals - and disappears with them from the surface. The synchronism of the vanishing of the film formed by the acid and the film observed from sulphur radiation seems to be related to the chemical interaction of the acid with lead sulphide (it takes place after destruction of the complex of the admixture with the metal, i.e. with formation of a lead salt soluble in oil (Refs 1,3,4)). Reaction diagrams of formation and destruction of the protective film on the lead surface are given. Vanishing of the acid and radicals of the admixture in experiments with a phosphoruscontaining admixture also showed synchronism (Fig 2). In this case, however, the film caused by the acid and the radicals of the admixture disappear completely and simultaneously. The acid

Card 2/3

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Mechanism of the Destruction of Protective Films Formed SOV/20-128-5-42/67 by Anticorrosive Admixtures

seems not to react with the lead phosphide formed in the destruction of the admixture complex with metal due to solvation. This may explain why phosphorus remains on the lead surface so long after the radicals of the admixture have disappeared (Ref 4). There are 2 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke

nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum and Natural Gas Refining and the Production of Synthetic Liquid

Fuels)

PRESENTED: May 18, 1959, by V. I. Dikushin, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959

Card 3/3

\$/081/62/000/005/084/112 B162/B101

Zaslavskiy, Yu. S., Shor, G. I., Shneyerova, R. N. AUTHORS:

Mechanism of action of certain types of additives to oils TITLE:

(washing, anticorrosion, and antiseizing additives)

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 529, PERIODICAL:

abstract 5.1217 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 168-173)

TEXT: Results of previous work of the authors on the mechanism of action, selection and methods of evaluating the above types of additives in oils are discussed and generalized. 21 references. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

Radioactive tracer methods for ...

S/081/62/000/005/096/112 B160/B138

was used to model the dispersed phase (oil oxidation and fuel combustion products). In the radioisotope method of studying the detergent properties of oils with additives the amount of gummy deposit was measured from the absorption of Co beta radiation in it. The method of studying the detergent properties of oils with additives, based on the oxidation of a thin layer of oil on a heated strip of steel, has been improved by radiometric measurement of the deposits, using Ca as a source. The chemical activity of antiscoring additives was estimated by determining the sinetics of the transitions from radioactive steel (irradiated with neutrons via Fe59) or copper (activated by introducing tracer amounts of ag into molten copper) to the oil, under the influence of the test additives. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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\$/065/61/000/012/004/005

E194/E135

AUTHORS :

Zaslavskiy, Yu.S., Shor, G.I., Shneyerova, R.N.,

Kuznetsova, A.I., and Lebedeva, F.B.

TITLE

Reducing the corrosivity of extreme pressure (E.P.)

additives without impairing their effectiveness

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.12, 1961,

39-43

TEXT: Previous work by the authors has shown that whereas anti-corrosion additives should have strongly bonded sulphur or phosphorus in the molecule, E.P. additives should easily release sulphur, phosphorus or chlorine to form compounds on the metallic surfaces at high contact temperatures. This explains the well-known correlation between good anti-wear properties and high corrosivity. A combination of anti-wear and anti-corrosion additive components should overcome the effect of delayed E.P. action in high-speed friction tests. In surfaces subject to high speed friction there is not always time for the E.P. additive to operate. For laboratory tests of two component additives the Card 1/5

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Reducing the corrosivity of

authors developed radiotracer methods of determining the chemical activity of E.P. additives in oils in the presence or absence of friction. The chemical activity of the E.P. additives was assessed by determining the kinetics of solution of radioactive steel in oil or of copper which was activated with Ag110. Determination of the chemical activity relative to radioactive copper and steel were made with various sulphurised and chlorinated organic compounds and mixtures of these. For example, in tests with copper foil at a temperature of 150 °C it was found that chemical activity of the sulphur-containing additive dibenzyl disulphide and that of chlorinated wax were both much less than the chemical activity of a mixture of these additives. A mixture containing base oil plus 3% dibenzyl disulphide plus 7% chlorinated wax gave the best E.P. protection in the four ball test. When 6% of barium alkyl phenolate dissolved in expropylated alkyl-phenol was added to the oil containing dibenzyl disulphide and chlorinated wax there was a marked diminution in corrosivity of the oil without impairment of the E.P. properties. However, the reduced corrosivity to copper lasted for only ten hours. The anti-corrosion properties of Card 2/ 5

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Reducing the corrosivity of ...

S/065/61/000/012/004/005 E194/E135

phosphorus-containing compounds were also tested on the assumption that effective protection of metallic surfaces against corrosion by atoms of chlorine and sulphur can be achieved by creating, not a molecular, but a more continuous atomic film which is less penetrable. To create such films the phosphoruscontaining compounds must be soluble in the base oil and release phosphorus at considerably lower temperatures than the decomposition temperatures of the E.P. components. It was indeed found that the use of phosphorus-containing additives ensured effective reduction of corrosion of steel at an oil temperature of 200 °C in the presence of a mixture of dibenzyl disulphide and chlorinated wax. Moreover, four ball machine tests showed that the E.P. properties were not impaired. Tricresyl phosphate had no anti-corrosive effect, whilst triphenyl phosphate caused a marked reduction in corrosion. By using phosphorus-containing anti-corrosion components in blends with more chemically active E.P. additives, effective blends may be made using chemical compounds that hitherto have been rejected because of their high corrosivity. E.P. oils were tested on a friction machine in which Card 3/5

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Reducing the corrosivity of

S/065/61/000/012/004/005 E194/E135

the rubbing surfaces are the ends of two hollow cast iron cylinders of 16 mm external diameter, one of which was radioactive. The tests were made at a speed of 600 r.p.m. with a load of 2.5 kg/cm^2 for a period of one hour. Typical test results show that the base oil gave a mean wear rate of 660 impulses/min of the counter; the base oil plus 3% of additive \$\pi_3-6/9 (LZ-6/9) plus 7% chlorinated wax gave a wear rate of 1920 impulses/min. The same plus 0.5% triphenyl phosphite gave a wear rate of 840 impulses/min. Thus the triphenyl phosphite reduced the corrosivity of the E.P. There are 3 figures, 1 table cil to the level of the base oil. and 17 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows: Ref. 11: J.S. Elliot, N.E. Hitchcock, E.D. Edwards. J. of the Institute Hypoid Gear Lubricants and Additives. of Petroleum, v.45, no.428, 219-235, 1959. Ref. 12: F.T. Barcroft. A Technique for Investigating Reactions between E.P. Additives and Metal Surfaces at High Temperatures. Wear, v.3, no.6, 413-500, 1960.

Card 4/5

Reducing the corrosivity of

32530 S/065/61/000/012/004/005 E194/E135

Ref. 14: R.B. Campbell, L. Grunberg. Study of reactions of metals with sulphur and phosphorus compounds by pulsed temperatures. Paper no.RICC/32 at the International Conference on the use of isotopes in Physics and Industry (Copenhagen, September 6-17, 1960). Izd. MAGATE, Vena, 1961.

Ref.15; G. Hugel. Chemical nature of extreme pressure lubrication. Lubrication Engineering, v.14, no.12, 523-526, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 5/5

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ZASLAVSKIY, Yu.S.; SHOR, G.I.; SHNEYEROVA, R.N.; LEBEDEVA, F.B.

CANADAN CANADA

Reducing chemical wear in using lubricating oils with antiseizing additives. Tren.i izn.mash. no.15:486-494 '62. (MIRA 15:4) (Lubrication and Lubricants—Testing)

ZASLAVSKIY, Yu. S.; SHOR, G. I.; MOROZOVA, I. A.; LEBEDEVA, F. B.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, Ye. V.; SHNEYEROVA, R. N.

"New methods of investigation of lubricant properties."

report submitted for Intl Lubrication Conf, Washington, D.C., 13-16 Oct 64.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549820005-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

ZASLAVSKIJ, J. [Zaslavskiy, I.S.]; SOR, G.I. [Shor, G.I.]; SNEJEROVA, R.N. [Shneyerova, R.N.]

Radio indicator research on the mechanism of action of anticorrosion and antiseizing additives to lubricating oils. Ropa a uhlie 6 no.5:130-135 My '64.

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas and for the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel.

YELEMEVSKIY, D.S.; SHNEYERSO, L.M.

Strength of steel parts subjected to chemical heat treatment in case of asymmetric cycles of loading. Trudy Sem.po kach.poverkh. no.5:156-162 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Case hardening)

SHNEYERSON, A.A.; PARFENOVA, M.S.; FILONOVSKAYA, M.G.

Typical structure of dysentery cultures of the Flexner group.

Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:89 Mr *54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Hechnikova. (Shigella paradysenteriae)

SHNEYERSON, A.A.

Data on regional dysentery microbiology. Part 3: Dysentery caused by Snigella sonnei. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:68 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova. (SHIGELLA SONNEI) (DYSENTERY)

34 no.2:10-13 F '57.

(MLRA 10:11)

SHNEYERSON, A.G., kand. biol. nauk.

In the struggle for higher livestock productivity. Veterinariia

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Krasnoyarskoy nauchno-issledovatel'-skoy veterinarno-opytnoy stantsii.

(Veterinary medicine)

BANEOV. A.T.; SHEEYERSON, A.C.

How scelb was eliminated from sheep in Krasnoyarsk Territory.
Veterinariia 34 nc.9:43-46 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Machal'nik vetotdela Erasnoyarskogo kraysel'khozupravleniya
(for Bannov). 2. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Krasnoyarskoy nauchnoissledovatel'skoy veterinarynoy startsii.

(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Scab disease in sheep)

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SHREYERSON, A.G., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Krasnoyarsk Veterinary Research Station. Trudy VIEV 23:378-379 159.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Veterinary research)

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"Prevention of agricultural animals from blood -- sucking insects in taiga."

Veterinariya Vol. 37, No. 3, 1960, p. 62

Wrasneyarak NIVOS

SME_LECO., A. I.

The acuteness of the general crisis of capitalism in its modern phase; lecture. Moskva Fravia 1949. 23 p. (52-17971)

RC59.349

SHNEYERSON, Avrasm Il'ich; KOSTIN, V., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn.red.

[Poverty in the midst of abundance] Nishcheta sredi izobiliia.

Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 12:5)

(United States--Economic conditions)

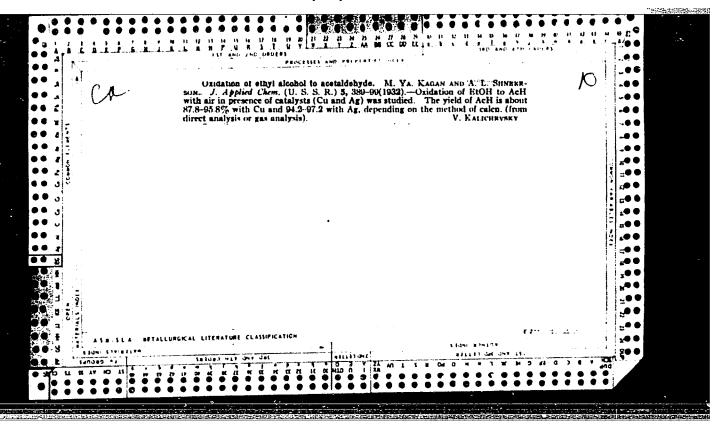
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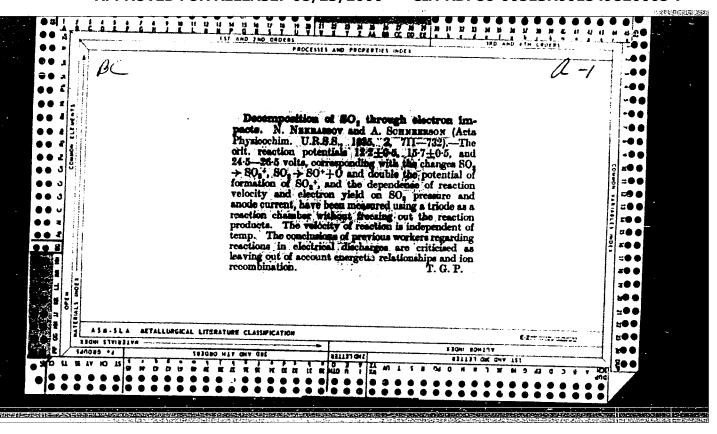
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EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) L 58810-65 UR/0076/65/039/006/1403/1407 ACCESSION NR: AP5015691 542.48 + 541.123.3 AUTHOR: Shneyerson, A. L.; Miniovich, M.A.; Filippova, Zh. M.; Soroko, S.N. Platonov, P.A. TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in the systems nitric acid-water-magnesium nitrate, nitric acid-water-calcium nitrate, and nitric acid-water-magnesium nitratecalcium nitrate SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 6, 1965, 1403-1407 TOPIC TAGS: magnesium nitrate, calcium nitrate, nitric acid, phase equilibrium, azeotropic mixture ABSTRACT: The presence of magnesium nitrate, calcium nitrate or their mixtures in the HNO3-H2O system sharply increases the HNO3 content in the vapor phase and displaces its azeotropic point, the effect of magnesium nitrate being more pronounced. For example, the equilibrium concentration of HNO3 in the vapor phase over pure 20% HNO₃ is about 1.5%. However, when 60% Ca(NO₃)₂ or Mg(NO₃)₂ is present, the HNO₃ concentration in the vapor phase increases to 53.5 and 82.3%, respectively. The 1/4 Card

Card 2/4

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effect of the nitrates on the azec	tropic point of nitric acid is approximately additive.	100
Hence, in order to obtain the eq	uilibrium vapor compositions for the system , it is sufficient to have data for the ternary systems	
HNO ₀ -H ₀ O-Ca(NO ₀) and HNO ₀	-H ₂ O-Mg(NO ₂) ₂ (see Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure),	
as for example when calculation	s are made for the rectification of nitric acid in the	1
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presence of mixed impurities co	resisting of magnesium and calcium nitrate. "O.A.	
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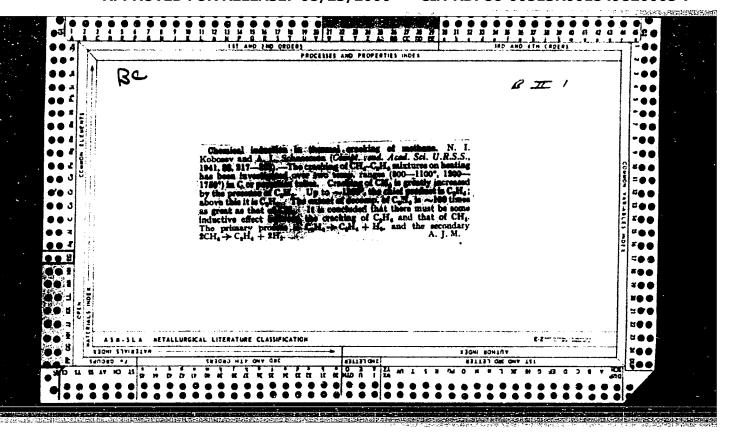
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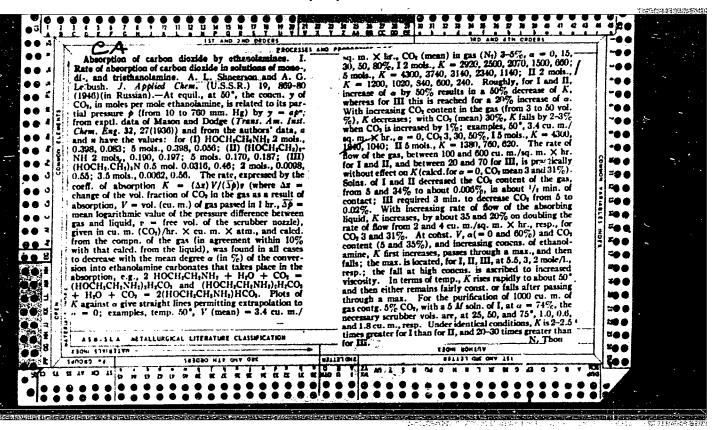
- 1. SHINEYERSON, A. L.; VASIL'YEV, S. S.
- 2. USSR (600)

"The Kinetics of the Dissociation of Nitrogen Oxide in an Electrical Discharge," Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 13, No. 9, 1939. Laboratory of Inorganic Catalysis, Moscow State University, Institute of Chemistry. Received 25 February 1939.

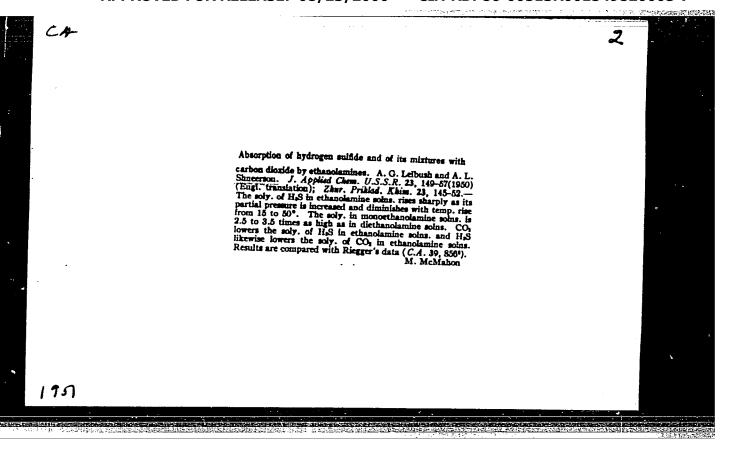
Report U-1615, 3 Janl 1952

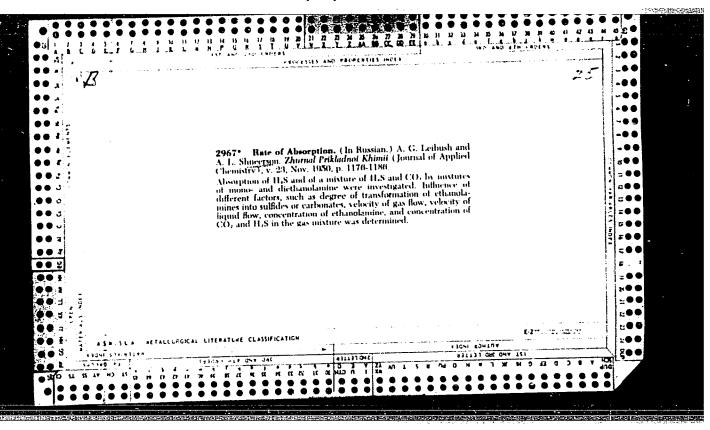
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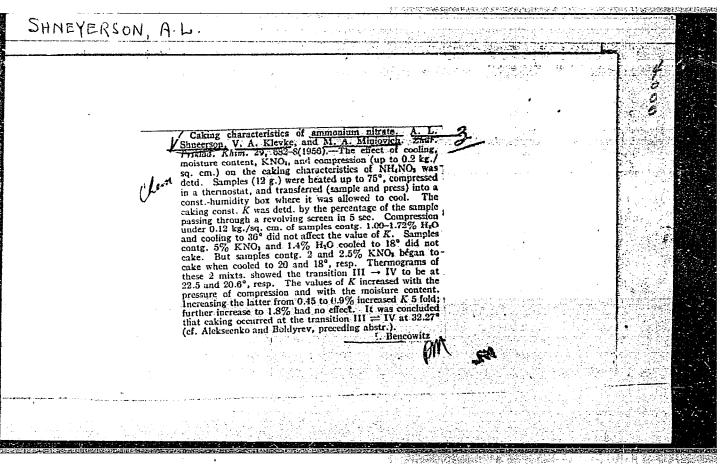
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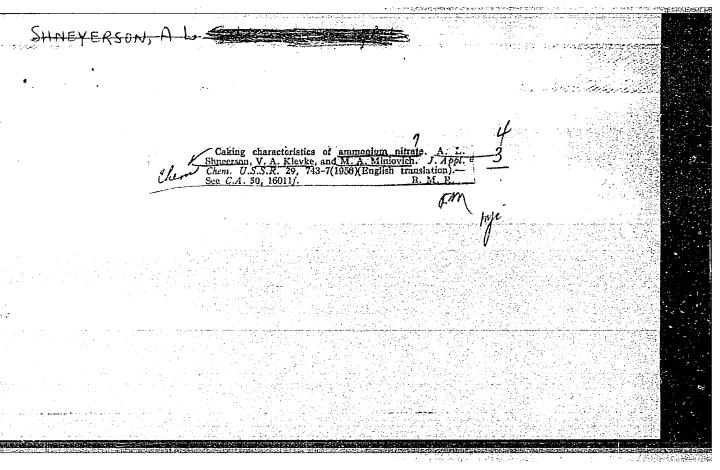




SHNEERSON, A.L.; YEREMIN, Ye.N.

Nature of the yellow-green emission in the oxidation of nitrogen in the electric discharge. Zhur.Fiz.Khim. 26, 1493-1503 '52.(MLRA 5:12) (CA 47 no.13:6250 '53)





MINIOVICH, M.A.; SHITEYERSON, A.L.; KLEVKE, V.A.

New refrigerant for the condensation of nitrogen oxides from nitrosyl gases. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1739-1741 N '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

(Nitrogen oxides)

(Refrigerants)

	L:10197-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD		
	ACC NR: AP5028456: SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0019/0019		
	AUTHORS: Miniovich, M. A.; Shneyerson, A. L.; Filippova, Zh. M.; Atroshchenko, V.		
	The property of the tenth of the party of th	-	
	0RG: none		
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	TITIE: Method for obtaining nitric acid. Class 12, No. 175492 announced by State		
	Scientific Research and Design Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut		
	azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza)		
	SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 19		
	TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen oxide, nitrogen compound		
	ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining nitric acid at a		
	pressure of 4-9 atm by absorbing gaseous nitrogen oxides in water in an absorption tray-type column. To obtain 68-80% nitric acid, liquid oxides of nitrogen are		
	introduced into the column at a point below the formation of 50—620 mitmic and		
	The reaction may also be carried out by introducing air into the column at a point below which the liquid oxides of nitrogen are introduced.		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1	SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 180ct63/		
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None ty and viscosity of concentrated solutions of measurements within 1900-1500 temperature range. Zhur.prikl.kaim.

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(Min. 18:11)

SHNEYERSON, A.L.; MINIOVICH, M.A.; FILIPPOVA, Zh.M.; SOROKO, S.N.; PLATONOV, P.A.

Liquid-vapor equilibrium in the systems $HNO_3 - H_2O - Mg(NO_3)_2$, $HNO_3 - H_2O - Ca(NO_3)_2$, and $HNO_3 - H_2O - Mg(NO_3)_2 - Ca(NO_3)_2$. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.6:1403-1407 Je '65.

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti. Submitted Feb. 13, 1964.

SHIEYERSON, A. W.

"Antitoxins Against Perfringers and Oedematiens Infections as Antigens for Comprehensive Experimental Immunization and Revaccination." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Min Health USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug. 55 - Survey of Scientific and Techincal Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (14)

ROMANOV, G.V.; SHNKYERSON, A.N.

Phosphate-peptone agar in determining the virulence of Gorynebacterium diphtheriae. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.12:34-39 D '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta syvorotok i vaktsin imeni Tarasevicha.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE,

virulence, determ. with phosphate-peptone agar (Rus)) (AGAR,

phosphate-peptone agar in determ. of Corynepacterium diphtheriae virulence (Rus))

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776 R 1609.	:	Shneyerson, A. N	
TTLE	:	Comprehensive Immunization Against Gas Gangrene and Telanus Experimentally	
orid. Tue.	:	Vsb.: Annerobnyyo infektsii. Kiev, Gosmedizdat OhrSSR, 1851, CI-57	
POEDATE	:	Rabbits were immunized intranssactarly with native or purified and concentrated petiringens and pedismetters toxoids in combination with native	
		tetanus toxoids with the addition of aluminum phosphate and ecanoline in the capacity of	
		depository substances. A revaccination was given 2 1/2-4 months after the first immunization without the addition of the repository substances in	
		part of the experiments. The efficacy was shown of comprehensive immunization with respect to all	
Cerá:		1/4	

CATEGORY	:	
RPA - 1.72.	· 和品的。 1259、%。 10219	
AGTAGU IMUU. TITLA	: : :	
0730. 70F.	÷	
ABSTRUT V	iromanization with repetition of it according to the indications. The rise in the titlers of antitoxins after revaccination begins with the third day, reaches a mentioum on the 6th to 10th day, and then gradually decreases, reaching its initial level after 4 months. At the time of maximum concentration of the toxed the average titers of perfyingens antitoxin amounted to 4.2-5.6 antitoxic units per cubic centimeter; of oedematiens antitoxin 30-52 antitoxic units per cubic	
Caro:	3/4	

USSR / Microbiology. Anaerobic Bacilli.

F-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72218.

Author : Shneyerson, A. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Comparative Study of the Immune Properties of the

Anatoxins of B. oedemations.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii,

1957, No 4, 145-148.

Abstract: Comparative study of the immune properties of

native and purified anatoxins of B. <u>oedemations</u> (with single intramuscular immunization of guinea (pigs) showed that the highest activity is possessed by the purified, deposited (phosphorus acid of aluminum) anatoxins). Purified anatoxins without deposit are ineffective: guinea pigs perished from even 1 Del of texin. Survival of

Card 1/2

SHNEYERSON A.N.

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76702.

Author: Kivman, G. Ya.; Shneerson, A. N.

: Not given.

Title: Synergism and Antagonism of Antibiotics. (Review

on Materials of Foreign Periodical Literature).

Orig Pub: Antibiotiki, Sb. perev., obz. i ref. in. period. lit., 1957, No 6, 3-16.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001549820005-7

SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Studying the toxinogenic properties of freshly isolated Corynebacterium diphtheriae by precipitating toxin on phosphate-peptone agar. Zhur.mikrobiol.enid. i immun.28 no.12:43-48 D 157.

(MIRA 11:4)

Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
 (CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE,
 toxin, precipitation in phosphate-peptone agar from freshly
 isolated strains (Rus)

SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Effect of antibiotics on toxin formation by Corynebacterium diphtheriae.
Antibiotiki 3 no.2:102-106 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
on Corynebacterium diphteriae toxin synthesis (Rus))
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE, effect of drugs on,
antibiotics, on toxin synthesis (Rus))

BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S., SHNEYERSON, A.N., ANDREYEVA, N.A.

Utilization of sensitive and resitant strains of microbes in the selection of new antibiotics [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:8:12 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

BUYAHOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHIEYERSON, A.N.; ANDREYEVA, N.A.

Characteristics of the properties of variants of Staphylococcus aureus 209 P resistant to various antibiotics. Antibiotiki 4 no.4:99-104 J1-Ag 159. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Influence of brief and prolonged contact of Corynebacterium diphtheriae with antibiotics on certain aspects of its virulence. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:91-96 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut antibiotikov. (CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE) (ANTIBIOTICS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.A.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.; YEFREMOVA, S.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; VEYS, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Polymycin, a new antibiotic from the streptotricin group. Antibiotiki 5 no.6:5-10 N-D 60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, kafedra mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

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SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Effect of antibiotics of the erythromycin group on the toxigenic properties of diphtheria bacilli. Antitiotiki 5 no.6:65-69 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov. (CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPTHERIAE) (ERYTHROMYCIN)

EUBERNIYEV, M.A.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; TORBOCHKINA, L.I.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Phosphate-carbohydrate metabolism in antibiotic sensitive and resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus 209-P. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.5\$490-496 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut antibiotikov Ministerstva zdrafokhraneniya S.S.S.R., Moskva. (STAPHYLOGCOCCUS) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

GUBERNIYEV, M.A.; UGOLEVA, N.A.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; KOSHTOYANTS, N.D.; ANDREYEVA, N.A.

Studying the nucleic acid and nucleoproteins content of Staphylo-coccus aureus 209-P, sensitive and resistant to different antibiotics. Biokhimila 25 no.5:884-890 S-0 160. (MIRA 14:1)

1. The Union Research Institute of Antibiotics, Moscow.
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, (ANTIBIOTICS)

BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; ANDREYEVA, N.A.

Differentiation of antibiotics from the streptotricin, neomycin, and streptomycin groups with the aid of resistant microbes.

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1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov kontrolya (zav. A.Ye. Tebyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

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Monograph on a current problem ("Drug resistance of micro-organisms" by M.N. Lebedeva, S.D. Voropaeva. Feviewed by G.IA. Kirman, A.N. (MIRA 14:5)
Shneerson). Antibiotiki 6 no.3:283 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS (N) (LEBEDEVA, M.N.) (VOROPAEVA, S.D.)

SHNEYERSON, A.N.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; ANDREYEVA, N.A.

Preservation of antibiotic resistance in strains of staphylococci isolated from patients. Antibiotiki 6 no.6:526-530 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov. (STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

LEVITOV, M.M.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.; RABINOVICH, M.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.V.; KULIKOVA, G.N.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Biosynthesis of new penicillins using propylmercaptoacetic acid derivatives as precursors. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:575-581
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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov. (ACETIC ACID)

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ERYTHROMYCIN)
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LEVITOV, M.M., INOZEMTSEVA, I.I., TEBYAKINA, A.Y., BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S., SINEYERSON, A.H., CHAYROVSKAYA, S.E., KONOKINA, Z.F., DRUZHINIKA, Ye.N. New type of penicillin — \(\alpha\)-phenoxyethylpenicillin and study of its microbiological properties. Antibiotki 7 no.2:104-108 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

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PANIHA, M.A.; STRUKOV, I.T.; TEBYAKINA, A.Yo.; BUYAMOVSKAYA, I.S.;
SHUEVERKON, A.N.: CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; ERUZHININA, Ye.N.;
BEVGINSKAYA, P.S.; VERKINA, T.G.

5-methyl-3-phenyl-4-isoxazole pencillin (oxacillin) and its
nierobiological study. Antibiotiki 8 no. 11:989-094 N '63.
mierobiological study. Antibiotiki 8 no. 11:989-1994 N '63.

1. Vsesoyuzny, nauchnc-1ssledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Studies on the antibacterial spectrum and determination of the biological activity of florimycin (viomycin). Antibiotiki 8 no.10: 901-905 0 163.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut antibiotikov.

STRUKOV, I.T.; VIKHROVA, N.M.; NIKITINA, N.M.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

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1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov issledovaniya (zav. A.Ye. Tebyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov, Moskva.

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; PABINOVICH, M.S.; ZHDANOVICH, Yu.V. STRUKOV, I.T.;

KONDRAT'YEVA, A.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.;

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Alpha-aminobenzylpenicillin (ampicillin) and its microbiological studies. Antibiotiki 9 no.5:20,-392 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

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RABINOVICH, M.S.; LEVITOV, M.M.; KULIKOVA, G.N.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

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INDZEMPSEVA, I.I.; STRUKOV, I.T.; KOMOKINA, 2.F.; DVFRILENKO, N.B.;
SHMCYENSCH, A.M.

Semisymthetic peniciliins; chlorobutymepenicillin. Anticictiki
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1. haboratoriya mikrobiologichechika ma'odov issledovaniya (may. A.Ye. Tebyaxinal Vasseyannogo nauchno-issledovatal'skogo instituta antibiotikov, fordera.